

KARALAMBEV N.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/1 Public Health Jan 59

376. THE AETIOLOGY OF ALIMENTARY INTOXICATIONS FROM BACTERIAL ORIGIN IN SOFIA (Bulgarian text) - Karalambev N., Kovatsheva N., Kazakova M. and Nedelt V. Inst. for Urgent Med. Assist. 'N.I. Pirogov', Sofia - SAVR.MED. 1957, 8/11 (89-96) Tables 2

The article is based on the study of the aetiology of 240 cases. Salmonellosis are now relatively rare among the alimentary intoxications in Sofia (approximately 10%). The following relatively rare types of salmonella were isolated: S. eastbourne of the 'D' group, S. muenster of the 'E' group, and the brandenburg type of salmonella of the 'B' group. 90% of the cases of alimentary intoxication are caused by non-specific bacterial agents. Out of 108 such alimentary intoxications caused by non-specific bacterial agents, 31.48% were staphylococcal intoxications, 31.48% proteus toxin-infections and 23% coli-bacillary intoxications; 84.3% were isolated cases. Only in 15.7% did the disease affect a limited group (a family).

KARALAMBEV, N.; KAZAKOVA, M.; KOVACHEVA, N.

Clinical picture of non-specific bacterial food poisoning. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.11:97-105 1957.

1. Iz Instituta za burza meditsinska pomoshch N. I. Pirogov (Gl. lekar: B. Devetakov).

(FOOD POISONING, case reports,  
non-specific bact. pois. (Bul))

KARALAMBEV, N.

On atypical clinical course of lymphomononucleosis. Suvrem med.,  
Sofia no.12:123-127 '60.

1. Iz Instituta za burza meditsinska pomosht "N.I.Pirogov"  
(glaven lekar Khr.Zdravkov)  
(INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS case reports)

~~Katadi, G.~~, Karaldi, G.

1905. Katadi, G., and Török, L., Applicability of the seepage factor (in Hungarian), *Hidrologiai Közlöny* 35, 5/6, 195-201, May/June, 1955.

Considerations on the range of validity of Darcy's law, which theoretically never applies to seepage problems. At greater velocities in coarse soils, an expression of second degree gives more reliable results; in soils with fine grains (silt, clay), the effect of molecular forces (microseepage) has to be considered; the problem leads to the mechanics of viscoplastic fluids. In seepage problems, the Bernoulli equation has to be used with consideration of the terms of losses. In pumping tests, the results often display deviations from Darcy's law; in most cases, this is caused by inhomogeneity of soil or lack of permanent seepage.

A. Kézdi, Hungary

KAPAL'KIN, P.I.

Bees - Khakass Autonomous Province

Wild bee industry in southern Khakass, Izv. Vses. geog. obshch., 84, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KARALAMBEV, N.; DIMOV, G.

On surgical complications in salmonellosis. Khirurgia, Sofia 13  
no.7/8:654-659 '60.

1. Institut za burza meditsinska pomosht "N.I.Pirogov"  
(SALMONELLA INJECTIONS compl.)

KARALAMBEV, N.; KOVACHEVA, N.

A new case of myeloma. Suvrem med., Sofia no.9:119-124 '60.

1. From the Institute for Emergency Medical Aid "N.I.Pirogov"  
(Chief physician Dr. N.Zdravkov)  
(MYELOMA PLASMA CELL case reports)

KARALITSKIY, Ye.M.; BOGACHEVA, L.G., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Dystrophic bullous epidermolysis. Vest.derm. i ven. 38 no.5:77-  
80 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kozhnoye otdeleniye respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnyy vrach T.V.Moshnyaga) Moldavskoy SSR, Kishinev. Sub-  
mitted April 5, 1963.



BORZOV, M.V.; KARALITSKIY, Ye.M.

Materials on a study of liver function in patients with lupus erythematosus. Zdravookhranenie 3 no. 5:42-44 S-O '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. -  
prof. M.V. Borzov) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(LIVER) (LUPUS)

KARAL'KIN, P. I.; KRYUKOVA, T. A.; PREDTECHENSKAYA, Z. B.

"Ispol'zovaniye etnograficheskikh kollektsey kak istochnika v nauchno-issledovatel'skoy rabote (na opyte Gosudarstvennogo muzeya etnografii narodov SSSR)."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KARAL'NIK, A.

MOVING-PICTURE PROJECTORS

Problems in the organization of repair for motion picture equipment. Kinomekhanik. no. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November, 1952.

1. KARAL'NIK, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Motor Trucks
7. AKP - 2 truck for the transportation of motion-picture projection equipment.  
Kinomekhanik. no. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BOLOKHOVSKIY, A.; KARAL'NIK, A.

The PP-16-1 16 mm. motion-picture projector. Kinomekhanik no.9:20-27 S '53.

(MIRA 6:9)

(Moving-picture projectors)

*KARAL'NIK, H.V.*

BOLOHOVSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhailovich; KARAL'NIK, Avraam Nutovich; PANFILOV,  
N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn. red.; SHILINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Operation of narrow-width motion-picture projectors] Eksploatatsiia  
uskoplenochnykh kinoproektorov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo,"  
1958. 238 p.

(MIRA 1E:7)

(Motion-picture projection)

BOLOKHOVSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; KARAL'NIK, Avraam Nutovich;  
ZHERDETSKAYA, N.N., red.

[Motion-picture projectors for 16 mm films] Kinoproektory  
dlia 16-mm kinofil'mov. Moskva, "Iskusstvo," 1964. 319 p.  
(MIRA 17:6)

KARAL'NIK, A.N.

Introduction of standards in mechanical drawing. Standartizatsiia no.3:  
45-47 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Odesskogo zavoda "KINAP".  
(Mechanical drawing--Standards)



KARAL'NIK, B.V.; KHARITONOVA, A.I.

Rational method for determining saccharolytic properties of bacteria.  
Lab. delo 7 no.6:30-32 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Karagandinskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya  
stantsiya (glavnyy vrach B.F.Sidorenko).  
(BACTERIA)

KARAL'NIK, B.V.

Effect of formaldehyde and the subsequent action of certain factors on the optical density of microbe suspensions.  
Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.3:6-9 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

KARAL'NIK, B.V. [Karal'nyk, B.V.]

Effect of heating and some chemical agents on the optical density  
of microbe suspensions. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.2:15-21 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

KARAL'NIK, B.V.

Regimen of the sensitivization of erythrocytes with Vi-antigen of  
Salmonella typhi; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun.  
40 no. 8:140 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Uzhgorodskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

KARAL'NIK, B.V.

Mechanism of the fixation of microbial cells by formaldehyde.  
Mikrobiologiya 32 no.5:875-878 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Uzhgorodskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidmiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

KARAL'NIK, B.V. [Karal'nyk, B.V.]

Inhibition of nonspecific bacteriolysis induced by heating microbe suspensions. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.1:45-48 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Uzhgorodskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

KOLYUBAKINA, N.V.; KARATYNIK, B.V.

Use of erythrocytic Vi-diagnosticum for the detection of chronic typhoid carrier states. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immu. 12 no.10:1111-1115 O 1965. (MIR 1961)

1. Zakarpatskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny. Submitted September 8, 1964.

KARAL'NIK, B.V.

Mechanism of the sensitization of erythrocytes with bacterial antigens. Quantitative regularities of the sensitization with Vi-antigen of Salmonella typhi. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:81-85 0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Uzhgorodskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny. Submitted January 2, 1963.



SMREBRYAKOVA, N.N., kand.med.nauk; KARAL'NIK, K.D.; LEKHTIK, L.M.

Diagnosis and clinical aspects of congenital heart defects in children. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 5 no.4:20-23 J1-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy pediatrii Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEART--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ACCESSION NR: AT4026356

S/0000/62/000/000/0211/0214

AUTHORS: Karal'nik, N. A.

TITLE: Experience in the production use of the "MOZU-1000" magnetic memory device (a development of the LEM VINITI)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po obrabotke informatsii, mashinnomu perevodu i avtomaticheskomu chteniyu teksta. Moscow, 1961. Vy\*chislitel'naya i informatsionnaya tekhnika (Information processing and computer technology); sbornik materialov konferentsii. Moscow, 1962, 211-214

TOPIC TAGS: memory, magnetic memory, MOZU-1000 magnetic memory, debugging, computer production

ABSTRACT: The Astrakhanskiy zavod elektronnoy apparatury\* i elektronny\*kh priborov (Astrakhan Electronic Equipment and Electronic Instruments Plant) has begun series production of operational magnetic memory devices of the MOZU-1000 type, based on a 1958 design of the LEM VINITI. At the present time, two pilot models have been manufactured and debugged, as a result of which the technical specifications for the ferrite cores employed in the unit have been refined, and a factory method has been worked out for checkout and debugging both of the individual unit elements as well as of the entire unit as a whole. This article deals with certain  
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ACCESSION NR: AT4026356

of these refinements and checkout techniques. Among the items considered are the cores themselves and investigations of the conditions of known core failures, the switching transformers, the decoders and decoder control circuits and the zero setting channel. Experience gained in the debugging of the two master models indicates that, if the current values are carefully selected and the technical specifications for the various assemblies of the unit properly observed, calibration schedules for the MOZU-1000 may be shortened and the cost figures of series-produced equipment may be considerably reduced. It has also been established that a properly adjusted device is capable of stable operation despite 10% fluctuations from the rated feed voltages and also input pulses. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

KARAL'NIK, S. M.

GERTSRIKEN, S. D.; BUTSYK, M. G.; KARAL'NIK, S. M.

Investigation of the diffusion of mercury in liquid-state  
lead-mercury alloys. Sbor. nauch. rab. lab. metallofiz.  
no. 1:172-174 '48. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Lead-mercury alloys)

KARL LARK, S.A.

When the  $\alpha$  phase of an alloy is cooled, it is shown that the location of the  $\alpha$ -edge in an  $\alpha$ - $\beta$  alloy does not shift within the limits of experimental error. The position of the  $\alpha$ -edge of different elements substantially shifts the  $\alpha$ -edge toward the short-wave side in all cases examined. Apparently the reason for formation of local distortions in the solvent metal lattice depends on the character of dispersion of electrons through the alloy val. If a small number of atoms of the solute are present, the distortion is localized around the solute atoms.

KARAL'NIK, S.M.; NAKHODKIN, M.G.; MBLESHKO, L.I.

Microradiography of various simple substances by means of secondary electrons depending on their atomic number. Dop. AN URSR no.3:255-257 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Kiivs'kiy derzhavniy universitet. Predstaviv diysniy chlen Akademii nauk URSR V.E.Lashkar'yov  
(Atomic mass)

KARAL'NIK, S.M.

USSR/Optics - X-Rays.

K-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8030

Author : Karal'nik, S.M.

Title : X-ray Spectral Investigations of Binary and Trinary Alloys Based on Metals of the Transition Group of Iron.

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. Kiivs'k. un-t, 1955, 14, No 7, 105-120

Abstract : X-ray spectra (fundamentally of the K absorption) were obtained in a spectrograph with a quartz crystal bent according to Johann, with a dispersion 7-8 X/mm. A study was made of the spectral of the components of iron-chromium, nickel-chromium (with small impurities of various elements), nickel-manganese alloys and of triple alloys of cobalt, nickel, and chromium. The following was established: (a) A shift of the K edges of the alloy components towards the same short-wave side of the short-waves (compared with pure metals); this shift increases with increasing concentration of the

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8030

added element and which reaches several electron volts. (b) An increase in the shift of the K edges of the components in the alloy Mn after order is established in it. (c) A noticeable change in the index of asymmetry  $K_{\alpha 1,2}$  of the lines of the components upon change of composition of the alloys. (d) A noticeable shift in the K-edges of the fundamental components of the alloys under the influence of small impurities of the third element. (e) A certain parallelism in the variation of the ferromagnetic state of alloys and in the change of the K-edges of the components of the alloys. Attention is paid to the difficulties in interpreting the results from the point of view of "band" considerations for metals and it is proposed that in the transition-metal alloys investigated here bonds of another type, close to ionic in character, are superimposed on the pure metallic type of bond. To explain the noticeable influence of the impurity

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KARAL'NIK, S.M.

USSR/Optics - X-Rays.

K-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8029

Author : Gertsriken, G.D., Dekhlyar, I.Ya., Karal'nik, S.M.,  
Kutsenko, Ye.

Inst : Kiev University, USSR.

Title : K Edge of Absorption of Components of Triple Alloys with  
a Nickel-Cobalt Base.

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. kuvo'k. un-t, 1955, 14, No 8, 121-123

Abstract : It is established that the K absorption edges of all the  
components of the Ni-Co-Mn and Ni-Mn-Fe shift towards  
the shortwave side upon transition from the pure metals  
of the alloy, and also that the structure of the K-edge  
of the manganese becomes more complicated.  
These data cannot be explained by the band theory of  
metals.

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KARAL'NIK, S.M. [Karal'nyk, S.M.]

Assymetry of the  $K_{\alpha}$  line and interatomic bonding in metals  
and alloys of iron-group metals. Nauk povid. KDU no.1:41-42  
'56.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Metals--Spectra)

KARAL'NIK, S.M.

X-ray spectral satellites external screening. Nauk povid. KDU  
no.1:42-44 '56.

(MIRA 11:4)

(X-ray spectroscopy)

KARAL'NIK, S.; KRULIKOVSKIY, B.; GORBAN', N.

Study of magnetic changes in metals and alloys at high temperatures,  
by means of a vibration galvanometer. Nauk povid. KDU no.1:53-55  
'56. (MIRA 11:4)

(Metals at high temperatures)

(Alloys--Magnetic properties)

(Galvanometer)

KARAL'NIK, S. M.

X-Ray Spectra and Interatomic Binding in Alloys. S. M. Karal'nik, *Fiz. Metallov i Metallofizika*, 1978, 3, (9).

Kiev State Univ. T. G. Shevchenko

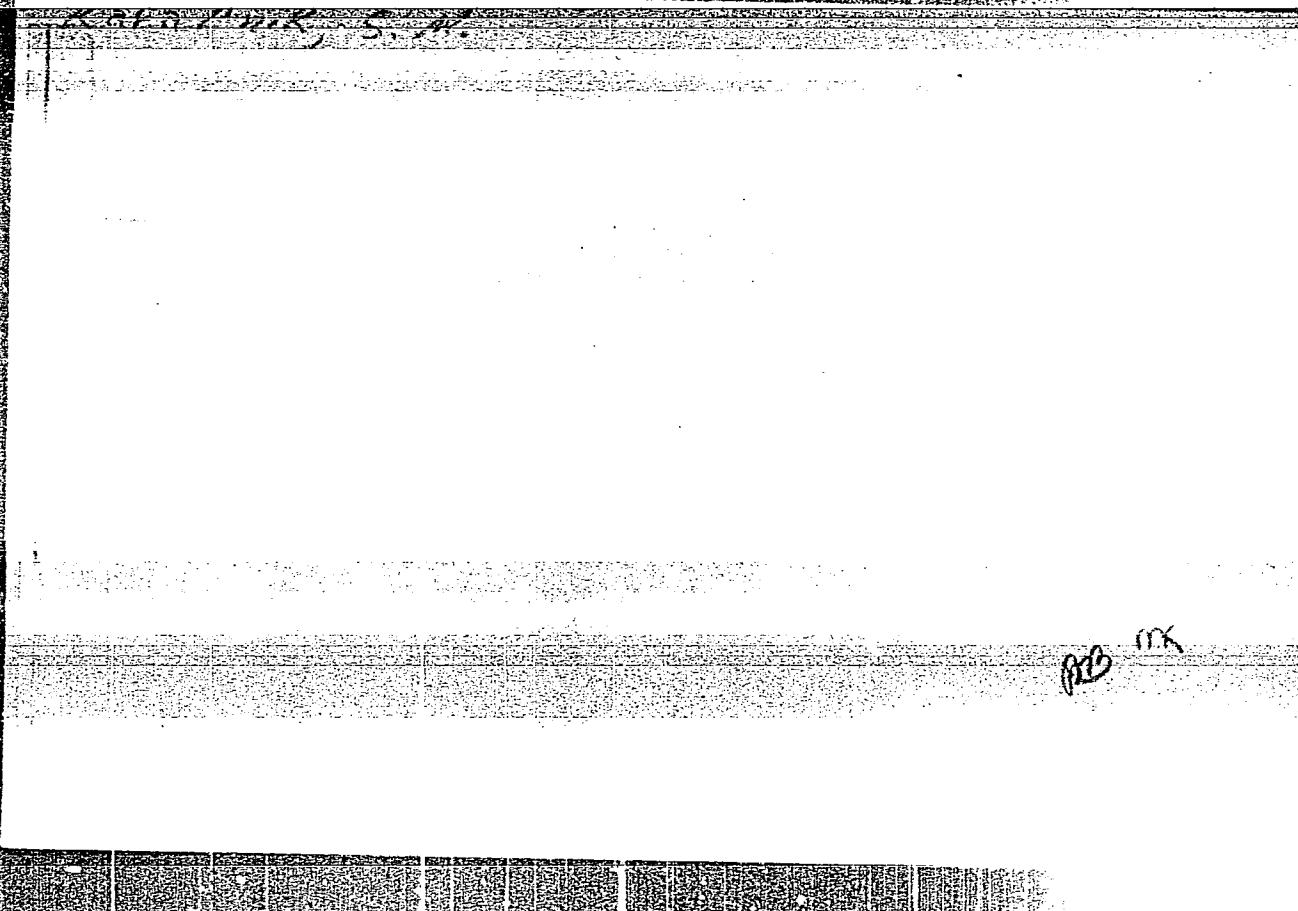
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KARAL'NIK, S.M.

X-ray spectra and interatomic bonds in alloys. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.  
fiz. 20 no.7:815-819 J1 '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Alloys-- Spectra) (X-ray spectroscopy)

JSSR/Optics - X-Rays

*Karal'nik, S. M*

K-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 13156  
Author : Karal'nik, S.<sup>M</sup>, Nakhodkin, N., Meleshko, L.  
Inst : ~~Kiev~~ State University, USSR  
Title : Radiographic Study of X-ray Photoelectronic Emission  
Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 4, 780-781

Abstract : An investigation was made of the dependence of the X-ray photoelectronic emission on the atomic number of the substance. Specimens of compared substances were placed on the photographic plate and exposed to x-rays through the plate. The photoelectron produced by this radiation, and as well as the secondary ("reflected") electrons, cause blackening of the photo plate; Thanks to the great hardness of the radiation (~ 200 kv), its direct photographic action on the plate is negligibly small. For a

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KARAL'NIK, S.M. [Karal'nyk, S.M.]; NIZHNIK, S.B. [Nyzhnyk, S.B.].

On the origin of satellites in X-ray spectra [with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 2 no.4:333-337 O-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiivs'kiy derzhavniy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenka.  
(X-ray spectroscopy)

*KARAL'NIK, S.M.*

**AUTHOR:** Karal'nik, S.M.

48-10-17/20

**TITLE:** Exterior Screening and the Fine Structure of X-Ray Spectra  
(Vneshneye ekranirovaniye i tonkaya struktura rentgenovskikh spektrov)

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 10, pp. 1445-1451 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** With reference to the previous work by the same author (Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1956, Vol. 20, 7, 815) the point of view taken up there is here developed in the direction of a possible explanation of the fine structure of X-ray spectra. First the attempt is made to obtain the amount of screening for the various atom-electrons. On the strength of the computation carried out values are obtained for the charges of the various exterior electrons in the corresponding interior atomic shells of the element with the number  $Z=26$ , and are represented together in a table. These values only serve the purpose of orientation. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that the amount of exterior screening is finite even for peripheral electrons with a high principal quantum number value. It is shown that the exterior electrons of various types screen off the interior electrons of

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**Exterior Screening and the Fine Structure of X-Ray Spectra**

48-10-17/20

the atom in different ways. On the basis of what is said here it is assumed that the X-ray spectra representing processes taking place inside the atom are "sensitive" to interatomic bindings which are realized by the exterior atom electrons. The participation of electrons of different symmetry in these bindings will produce different effects upon the X-ray spectra and will be the cause of minute differences. It is shown that for all elements of the iron group the screening of the internal electrons by the external ones is of the order 0.007. It is shown that the displacement of K-edges observed when carrying out the experiment is due in a considerable degree to the modification of the lowest atomic levels, even though the energy modification of these levels itself is insignificant in comparison with their relative amount. It is shown that in bindings of transition metals the metal-K-edge appears to be shifted in the direction of the shortwave side (compared to its position in pure metal), whereas the  $K_{\beta 5}$ -line is shifted in the direction of the long-wave side. There are 2 figures, 4 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

**ASSOCIATION:** Kiev State University imeni T.G.Shevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.T.G.Shevchenko)

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress  
Card 2/2

KARAL'NIK, S. M.

NIKOLAYEVA, L.G. [Nikolaieva, L.H.]; KARAL'NIK, S.M. [Karal'nyk, S.M.]

Characteristic absorption of X-rays in binary alloys of iron with nickel, cobalt and chromium. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 4 no.2:260-267 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Iron-nickel alloys--Spectra) (Iron-cobalt alloys--Spectra)  
(Iron-chromium alloys--Spectra)

KARAL'NIK, S.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.G. [Nikolayeva, L.H.]; KOROLENKO, Yu.I.

Characteristic absorption of X rays in titanium compounds.  
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 4 no.3:404-405 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Titanium compounds)

NESHPOR, V.S.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.G. [Nikolaieva, L.H.]; KARAL'NIK, S.M.;  
KOROLENKO, Yu.I.

Investigation of the characteristic absorption of X rays in  
silicides of transition metals. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 4 no.6:814-815 N-D  
'59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko i  
Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR.  
(X-ray absorption) (Transition metal silicides)

KARAL'NIK S.M.

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1413, 1418, 1555

<sup>25575</sup>  
S/185/60/005/002/010/022  
D274/D304

AUTHORS: Nikolayeva, L.G. and Karal'nyk, S.M.  
TITLE: Study of principal K-edge of absorption of X-rays  
for iron and vanadium alloys in two modifications  
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 2, 1960,  
231-234

TEXT: The position of the K-edges of absorption in Fe-Cr alloys, in particular in the  $\alpha$ - and  $\sigma$  phases, is investigated, as well as in Fe-V alloys. An X-ray diffractometer was used, as described by S.M. Karal'nik (Ref. 4: UZhF, 5, 1958). The pulses were counted by a device connected in parallel. The alloys were melted in an argon atmosphere. The specimens were annealed for 10-15 hours at 1100-1200°C. An X-ray structure analysis of the specimens after annealing showed that the alloys with a vanadium concentration of 35 to 48 weight % were in the  $\sigma$ -phase, whereas the other two alloys were in the  $\alpha$ -phase. The specimens undergoing X-ray analysis were spherical. The optimum thickness of these specimens was ex-

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S/185/60/005/002/010/022  
D274/D304

Study of principal K-edge...

perimentally chosen for purposes of greater contrast. It was found that an alternation in the thickness of the specimens did not lead to a change in the position of the K-edges. A table is given with the shifts of the K-edges of Fe and V in their alloys, as compared to the pure elements. It follows from the table that the maximum shift of the K-edges takes place for concentrations of alloys corresponding to the  $\sigma$ -phase; the maximum shift attains  $\sim 4.5$  eV. The position of the K-edges in the  $\sigma$ -phase, as compared to the  $\alpha$ -phase, is given by longer waves (at same concentrations). These results are analogous to the results obtained by another author for Fe-Cr alloys. It is known that Fe-Cr and Fe-V systems are also similar with respect to the diagram of state and crystallochemical structure of their  $\alpha$ - and  $\sigma$  phases. As a result of the outlined investigations a simple qualitative interpretation is given of the interatomic mechanism in these alloys. In  $\alpha \leftrightarrow \sigma$  transitions the electrons are redistributed; 3d-electrons of iron atoms are transferred to the 4-sp levels of chromium and vanadium atoms. This transfer leads to longer wave-length of K-edge position. Such a redistribution of 3d-electrons may lead to a reduction in the mag-

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Study of principal K-edge...

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S/185/60/005/002/010/022  
D274/D304

netic properties of iron atoms; hence it would be one of the reasons for the decline in magnetic properties of alloys in  $\alpha \rightarrow \sigma$  transitions. Another result of the redistribution of electrons is the greater compactness of the crystal lattices. In conclusion, the X-ray method gives more direct proof of changes in electronic state during  $\alpha \rightarrow \sigma$  transitions. There are 1 table and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: N. Mott, K. Stivens, Phil. Mag., 2, 1364-1386, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyvs'kyi derzhavnyi universytet im. T.G. Shevchenka  
(Kiev State University im. T.G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1959

Card 3/3

36748

S/081/62/000/001/001/067  
B156/B101

26.733✓

AUTHOR: Karal'nik, S. M.

TITLE: Approximate calculation of ionization energies of atoms and ions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 5-6, abstract 1B12 (Visnik Kiyvs'k. un-tu, no. 3, 1960, ser. fiz. ta khimiy, no. 1, 43-48)

TEXT: It is shown that the ionization energies (potentials) of elements can be computed approximately, in many cases, by introducing  $Z(\text{eff.})$  in the most simple possible manner and using the atomic radius values. The values of  $Z(\text{eff.})$  for elements calculated by the inverse method reflect the pattern of reduction in the chemical activities of elements accompanying increase in  $Z(\text{eff.})$ . An attempt is made, on the basis of the Mendeleyev table, to predict ionization potentials and atomic radii for cases in which they have not yet been determined by experiments. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NESHPOR, V.S.; KOROLENKO, Yu.I.; KARAL'NIK, S.M.

Studying the characteristic absorption of X radiation from  
transitional elements of the first group by their silicides.  
Ukr.fiz.zhur. 5 no.6:826-864 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G.  
Shevchenko i Institut metallokermiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN  
USSR, g. Kiyev.

(Absorption)  
(Transition metal silicides)

KARAL'NIK, S.M.

S/185/61/006/001/009/011  
D210/D305

18.8100

AUTHORS:

Karal'nyk, S.M., Nikolayeva, L.H., Morkina, A.S. and  
Buyanov, Yu.I.

TITLE:

Study of the characteristic absorption of zinc and  
copper in their alloys with aluminum and magnesium

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 1, 1961,  
121-218

TEXT: The authors investigated the displacement of the K-edge of  
copper in its alloys with aluminum, and that of zinc in its alloys  
with Al and Mg. The methods of investigation are not given, only  
references to previous publications. The results obtained were com-  
pared with the characteristic absorption of pure Zn and Cu and of  
some of their compounds; in the latter case, the authors' data are  
in fair agreement with those published abroad [abstracter's note:  
Formulae of the compounds not given]. The authors state that al-  
though the methods used lacked precision they tried to remedy this  
by a very large number of measurements and by changing the experi-

Card 1/3

Study of the characteristic...

254-2  
S/185/61/006/001/009/011  
D210/D305

less marked. In the authors' opinion this result points to a considerable change in energy levels of electrons of the added atoms provided that concentration of the latter is small. The possibility is discussed of regrouping electrons in the atoms of Cu and Zn from  $4_s$  to  $4_p$  level causing a "swelling" of respective atoms. By raising the temperature, the lattice of aluminum expands and is able to accommodate the admixture atoms. But the K-edge shift could be explained alternatively as Zn and Cu atoms loosing their  $4_s$  electrons altogether, as they do in their compounds. The loss of the screening effect of these electrons may lower the energy of the K level, shifting the K-edge toward shorter waves. The authors express their gratitude to M.N. Bryl and I.B. Staryy of the Pedinstitut of Odessa and S.A. Nemnonov from Sverdlovsk for their aid in spectrographic determinations. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 12 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Kyivskyy ordena Lenina derzhavnyy universitet im. T.H. Shevchenko (Order of Lenin State University of Kyev, im. T.H. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1960  
Card 3/3

24.7300

30100  
S/185/62/007/003/012/015  
D299/D301

AUTHORS: Karal'nyk, S.M., Hurs'ka, A.P. and Dobrovol's'kyi V.D.  
TITLE: Study of characteristic absorption of X-rays by germanium-aluminum alloys  
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 3, 1962, 327 - 330

TEXT: The position of the K-edge of absorption of Ge in the investigated alloys was studied in comparison with its position in pure Ge. The Al-Ge alloys contained 1, 2, 3, 8, 27 and 98 atom. % Ge, respectively. The displacement of the K-edge of absorption in Al-Ge and in pure Ge at high temperatures (400 - 430°C) was compared with its position at room temperature. The tabulated values are the average results of many repeated experiments. Thereby, the thickness of the absorbing layers varied, as well as the height and width of the diaphragm, the operating conditions of the X-ray tubes, and the number of pulses. The shape of the K-edge was similar to that obtained

Card 1/3

Study of characteristic ...

S/185/62/007/003/012/015  
D299/D301

by other investigators. It was found that at high temperatures, the K-edge of absorption of Ge was considerably shifted (about 6 ev.) for low Ge concentrations (2 - 3 atom.%). No such shift was observed at room temperature. The K-edge shift at high temperatures is related to the complete dissolution of Ge in the solid solution. It is noted that the magnitude of the observed shift is greater than that of GeO<sub>2</sub>. The K-edge shift in the system Al-Ge is explained by a mechanism proposed in S.M. Karal'nyk et. al (Ref.1: Ukr. fizychn. zh., 6, no. 1, 1961); thereby it is assumed that the redistribution of electrons of the Ge-atoms during its dissolution in Al, takes place at external orbits and the size of the Ge-atoms increases. The present study shows that the results obtained in Ref.1 (Op. cit.) (with Cu-Al and Zn-Al) are not accidental, but apply to various systems. The value of the obtained results would increase even further, if the X-ray investigations were extended to the spectra of the solvent (in the given case -- Al). There are 2 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/3

KARAL'NIK, S.M.

L 18256-63

EWI(d)/EWI(l)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS

AFBTC/ASD

WW/JW/JD

63  
60

ACCESSION NR: AP3002124

S/0185/63/008/006/0690/0693

AUTHOR: Karal'nyk S. M., ~~Krivitskiy V. P.~~

TITLE: Study of the characteristic K-absorption of X-rays at the liquid oxygen temperature.

SOURCE: Ukrains'kyi Fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 690-693.

TOPIC TAGS: K-absorption edge, X-ray absorption, K-edge, transition metals, temperature dependence, cryostat, fermi level.

ABSTRACT: The K-edge absorption of X-rays was studied a number of elements from vanadium to germanium, ..., though only studies of iron, manganese and copper were reported. The study was made in a specially constructed cryostat, at a temperature of minus 180C and at room temperature. No changes in the energy position of the K-edge absorption were observed within the temperature range studied. The results obtained differ from those of other investigators, but the authors emphasized the great accuracy of their measurements. B. A. Mel'nik took part in the measurements. "We take the opportunity to express our thanks to coworkers of the experimental laboratory of the faculty of physics tovarishches Grechanivskiy

Cord 1/2



L 18256-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002124

and Yuneev for making the cryostat." Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 figure and 1 table. 3

ASSOCIATION: Ky\*ylvs'ky\*y Derzhuniversy\*tet im. T. G. Shevchenka.  
(Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: 12 Dec 62

DATE ACQ: 12 Jul 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

TOVBIN, M.V.; KARAL'NIK, S.M.

Chain mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis. Ukr. khim. zhur.  
30 no.6:575-577 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.

L 64772-65 ENT(m)/ENG(m)/ENP(b)/ENP(t) IJP(c) RIN/JD.

ACCESSION NR: AP5015442

UR/0185/65/010/006/0668/0671

AUTHORS: Karal'nyk, S.M. (Karal'nik, S.M.); Nesenyuk, A.P.;  
Dobrovol's'kyi, V.D. (Dobrovol'skiy, V.D.)

TITLE: X-ray spectral study of various modifications of selenium

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 668-671

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, x ray absorption, x ray spectroscopy, selenium compound, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: The K edge of selenium was observed with the fourth order reflection from NaCl. The dispersion was 4.5 eV/minute. Several intensity curves were obtained for each sample and averaged. A study of the samples with the aid of powder cameras and diffractometers indicated their crystalline state. Hexagonal, monoclinic, vitreous amorphous and red amorphous selenium were investigated. The absorption of x-rays was studied by introducing a number of thin pieces of

Card 1/3

L 64772-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015442

paper covered with a thin layer of the investigated modification into the beam. The hexagonal sample served as the standard. About 3000--4000 pulses were counted at each point of the intensity curve. The positions of the K edge in hexagonal and monoclinic selenium coincide within the error of 1.5--2 eV. The K edge of vitreous amorphous selenium was shifted 4.5 eV to the long-wavelength side compared with the hexagonal standard. In red amorphous selenium the K edge is shifted by 5.5 eV to the short-wavelength side. The K edge of selenium dioxide is shifted 4.5 eV to the short-wavelength side. The absence of a shift in the two crystalline modifications indicates that the electron structures of the atoms in these modifications do not differ appreciably. The shift in the vitreous amorphous modification was expected. The shift in the red amorphous selenium is surprising and indicates that the atoms of the two amorphous modifications do not have the same electron charge distribution, the red form having a distribution similar to that of selenium in the dioxide. This indicates that in the oxide the electrons are not fully trans-

Card 2/3

L 64772-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015442

6

ferred to the oxygen atom but, like in the amorphous selenium, are pulled away from the selenium atom. It can also not be excluded that in the red amorphous selenium the atoms are closer to each other which can be interpreted to indicate an increase in the interatomic bonding. "We express our gratitude to N. Ya. Karkhanina for advice on problems concerning the properties of selenium and the techniques for obtaining its various modifications."

ASSOCIATION: Kiyivs'kiy derzhuniversytet im. T. G. Shevchenka  
[Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko] (Kiev State University)

44, 55

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card

3/3

KARAL'NIK, S.M. [Karal'nykh, S.M.]

Chemical shift of K-levels of elements. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10  
no.8:913-915 Ag '65. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko.

KARAL-OGLY, G. R., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Study of structural shifts in organs of internal secretion (hypophysis, thyroid, and the supra-renal gland) in hypothermy." Tbilisi, 1960. 17 pp; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 165)

KARAL-OGLY, G.R.

Study of structural changes on the adrenal glands in hypothermia.  
Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo Abkh.2:29-36 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii  
AN GružSSR (direktor - akademik AN GružSSR K.D.Eristavi).  
(HYPOTHERMIA) (ADRENAL GLANDS)



PALEY, P.N.; KARALOVA, Z.K.

Effect of fluorides on the determination of uranium in the  
presence of beryllium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.4:528-529

Jl '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Uranium—Analysis) (Fluorides) (Beryllium)

S/075/62/017/008/003/004  
E071/E135

AUTHORS: Karalova, Z.K., and Nemodruk, A.A.

TITLE: Extraction-photometric determination of boron  
in beryllium oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.17, no.8, 1962,  
985-989

TEXT: The existing methods of determining boron in beryllium oxide (particularly ignited) are laborious and insufficiently accurate. For this reason the following method was developed. Decomposition of the sample with hydrofluoric acid, which results in formation of brilliant green tetrafluoroborate, its extraction with benzene and measurement of the optical density of the extract obtained. The analytical procedure is described in detail. The calibration curve should be constructed using boron-free beryllium oxide; the method of preparation of such oxide is described. The sensitivity of the method is  $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$  and the experimental error in determinations from  $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$  to  $2 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$  boron in beryllium oxide does not exceed 10%. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/1

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1962

L 10615-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001023

S/0075/63/018/005/0615/0617

AUTHOR: Karalova, Z. K.; Nemodruk, A. A.

TITLE: Extraction-photometric determination of boron in uranium tetrafluoride

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 5, 1963, 615-617

TOPIC TAGS: extraction-photometric method, uranium tetrafluoride, hydrogen peroxide, methylene blue tetrafluoroborate, dichlorethane

ABSTRACT: The extraction-photometric method described comprises decomposing the boron-containing uranium tetrafluoride sample in a carbonate (5:1 ammonium carbonate) solution in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, extracting the B with dichlorethane in the form of methylene blue tetrafluoroborate for very acid (pH = 1 or less sulfuric acid solution, and measuring the optical density of the extract. Sensitivity of the method is  $8 \times 10^{-5}$ ; experimental error for amounts of  $8 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $4 \times 10^{-3}$  of B is within + or - 5%. Orig. art. has: 1 table

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18May62

DATE ACQD: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 1/1 *[signature]*

NEMODRUK, Aleksandr Andreyevich; KARALOVA, Zinaida Konstantinovna;  
VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, glav. red.; PALEY, P.N., red.;  
VOLYNETS, M.P., red.

[Analytical chemistry of boron ( ${}^5\text{B}^{10,811}$ )] Analiticheskaya  
khimiya bora ( ${}^5\text{B}^{10,811}$ ). Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 282 p.  
(MIRA 17:11)

KARALOVA, Z.K.; SHIBAYEVA, N.P.

Determination of microamounts of sulfate ions in high-purity water. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.2:258-260 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 35836-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WN/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6016302 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/001/0126/0128

AUTHOR: Paley, P. N.; Karalova, Z. K.; Shibayeva, N. P.; Pyzhova, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of ionium and total thorium isotopes in uranium materials

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 126-128

TOPIC TAGS: isotope separation, ionium, thorium, uranium compound, quantitative analysis, RADIOISOTOPE, CHEMICAL PURITY

ABSTRACT: The article reports a method for separating and purifying thorium isotopes, based on precipitation of calcium oxalate and anion exchange in a hydrochloric acid medium. The completeness of the precipitation of the thorium isotopes on the calcium oxalate, with a Th:U ratio of 1:40,000, was confirmed by experiments with synthetic mixtures. The radiochemical purity of the Th<sup>230</sup> (ionium) separated out was confirmed by data from alpha-spectrometric analysis. The yield of the Th<sup>230</sup> was 81-95%. As an example of the method, the article describes the separation of thorium isotopes from solid samples. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18.07/ SUBM DATE: 08Jun64/ ORIG REF: 008 UDC: 543.70  
Card 1/1

L 111132-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(o) DS/JD/WW/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6024293 (✓) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/007/0874/0876

AUTHOR: Paley, P. N.; Karalova, Z. K.; Shibayev, N. P.; Pyzhova, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Separation of ionium ( $^{230}_{90}\text{Th}$ ) from uranium, protactinium, iron, manganese, and europium by cation exchange

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 7, 1966, 874-876

TOPIC TAGS: ionium, iron, uranium, protactinium, manganese, europium, cation exchange, thorium isotope

ABSTRACT: A method has been suggested for separating ionium (thorium 230 isotope) from U, Pa, Fe, Mn, and Eu in an 0.1 N solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  by a KU-2/cation-exchange resin. The method is based on separate extraction of absorbed elements: first U, Fe, Mn, Eu, and Pa and extracted by a 2 N solution of  $\text{HNO}_3$ , then the resin is washed with a 1 N solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to completely remove protactinium. Ionium is extracted by a saturated ammonium carbonate solution and measured radiometrically.

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.544

L 07927-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/WW/JG/RM  
ACC NR: AP6033383 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/008/0950/0953

AUTHOR: Karalova, Z. K.; Shibayeva, N. P.; Pyzhova, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Express method for separating ionium ( $\text{Th}^{230}$ ) from uranium sulfate solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 8, 1966, 950-953

TOPIC TAGS: anion exchange resin, express method, rapid method, ionium separation, cation exchange resin, radiometric determination, uranium sulfate, thorium isotope

ABSTRACT: Data on the absorption of  $\text{Th}^{230}$ , U, Pa, Po, Zr, rare earths, Fe, and Mn on sorbents depending on the concentration of sulfuric acid are given, and a rapid method developed for ionium determination in sulfuric acid uranium solutions is described. Ionium is separated from a number of other elements in 0.05-1 N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  on a AB-17 anion-exchange resin, then the filtrate is passed through KY-2 cation-exchange resin. The elements sorbed together with ionium are removed by 2 N  $\text{HNO}_3$ , then ionium is eluted with a saturated ammonium carbonate solution and determined radiometrically. The extraction percent is

UDC: 543.52

Card 1/2



ACC NR: AP6034978 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/009/1133/1135

AUTHOR: Karalova, Z. K.; Shibayeva, N. P.; Pyzhova, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Photometric analysis of thorium traces using arsenazo III in preparations containing large amounts of zirconium and uranium

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 9, 1966, 1133-1135

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, resin, thorium, zirconium, ion exchange resin, anionite, photometric analysis, trace analysis

ABSTRACT: The ion exchange separation of thorium from uranium and zirconium is performed using AB-17 anion exchange resin in 1 N  $H_2SO_4$ . Under these conditions, thorium, unlike uranium and zirconium, is not absorbed by the resin but passes into the filtrate in the form of the neutral complex  $[Th(SO_4)_2]^0$ . A description is given of a method to determine thorium by using arsenazo III in 0.5 N  $H_2SO_4$  + 0.5 N HCl after its separation from zirconium in amounts 10,000

Card 1 / 2

UDC: 543.70

ACC NR: AP6034978

times greater and uranium in amounts 50,000 times greater using AN-17 anion exchange resin in 1 N  $H_2SO_4$ . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [GC]

SUB CODE: 07, 08, 20/SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/  
OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

POL/7-60-22-3/46

AUTHOR: Karalus, Melchior (Poznań-Lubon)

TITLE: Let Us not Forget About Ornithopters and Muscle Powered Flights.

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata polska, 1960, No. 22, p. 2

TEXT: This article contains an open letter directed to the editor of this periodical. The author of this letter inquires whether any research is done in Poland on ornithopters and if so, whether or not successful flights were made. Further, he inquires, whether the APRL has an ornithopter section. In the second part of the article, the editor of this periodical answers the above questions. He points out that the APRL has no ornithopter section, and the Central Aeroclub imeni Tchekalov, in Moscow does conduct research on this subject.

Card 1/1

Karalvanov, G.

Chemical nickel plating. p. 36.

TEKHNIKA. (Suiuz za nauchno-tekhnicheskite družhestva v Bulgaria) Soffia, Bulgaria.  
Vol. 8 no. 9, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960.

UNCL

KARALYUNAS, Yu. B.

KARALYUNAS, Yu. B.: "The treatment of breaks in the clavicle by using the intraosteal metallic pin." Vil'nyus State U imeni V. Kap-sukas. Vil'nyus, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis'

No 40

1956

Moscow

L 57604-65 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/RED-2/EEC(c)-2 Pn-2/ig-4/Pac-4/Pac-2  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5000573 S/0271/64/000/009/A067/A067

621.398

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vykhisl. tekhn. Sv. t., Abs. 9A415

AUTHOR: Vigand, A. G.; Zibert, A. N.; Kavalys, A. A.

TITLE: Electromagnetic receiving device of a pulse-time telemetering system

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Karagandinsk. n.-i., proyektno-konstrukt. i eksperim. in-t.,  
 ab. 1, 1964, 230-232

TOPIC TAGS: telemeter, telemeter system, pulse time telemetering

TRANSLATION: The principle of operation and design of an electromagnetic converter of pulse duration into digital-disk angle are described. The converter includes a shaft rotating at a constant speed, electromagnetic holding and measuring couplings rigidly fastened to brackets, and digital disks freely rotatable on the shaft. With no pulse, the measuring coupling is de-energized, and the digital disk is held at rest by the holding coupling. When a pulse arrives, the holding coupling is de-energized, and the current flows into the measuring coupling which attracts the digital disk and causes its engagement with a friction disk rigidly fastened to the shaft. The friction disk entrains the digital disk. By the end of the pulse, the

Card 1/2

L 57604-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000573

couplings are switched, and thus the angle of the digital disk is proportional to the pulse duration. The readings are retained until the plant scanning cycle has been finished, after which the readings may be cleared by a re-setting frame. Two illustrations.

SUB CODE: EC, IE

ENCL: 00

*AR*  
Card 2/2

L 57600-65 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EEC(c)-2/EEC-2 Pn-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2

ACCESSION NR: AR5000572

S/0271/64/000/009/A064/A064  
621.398

32  
5

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vyshisl. tekhn. Sv. t., Abs. 9A401

AUTHOR: Karalyus, A. A.

TITLE: Method for the joint use of supply and telesignal channels in a time-division telemechanical system

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Karagandinsk. n.-i., proyektirokonstrukt. i eksperm. in-t., sb. 1, 1964, 232-240

7

TOPIC TAGS: telemeter, telemeter system, mine gas telemetering

TRANSLATION: The principle and the scheme are described of a system with a joint supply-and-telesignal channel consisting of a two-wire line. The channel joint use is caused by the absence of supply sources at the places where sensors are located, in the telemetering system transmitting the parameters of mine air. In the telemetering system, the 50-ops ac is used for supply, and d-c pulses for telemetering. The d-c pulses are produced at the transmitting end by rectifying the a-c supply; the pulses are superposed on the a-c line and transmitted to the

Card 1/2



L 57600-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000572

receiving end where they are isolated by means of line relays. Separation of a-c and d-c currents is effected by capacitors; the heteropolar d-c pulses are shaped by semiconductor diodes which are connected to the circuit by the line-relay contacts. It is noted that the line electromagnetic relays can be replaced by contactless circuits. Schemes of the above system and a graphoanalytical method of calculating its elements are presented. Eight illustrations. Bibliography: 1 title.

SUB CODE: EC, IE

ENCL: 00

*JR*  
Card 2/2

L 63671-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003333

S/0271/64/000/011/A005/A005  
621.316:62-55

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.  
Svodnyy tom, Abs. 11A31

AUTHOR: Brandorf, B. S.; Karalyus, A. A.; Kibrik, I. S.

TITLE: Capacitor-relay distributor

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Karagandinsk. in.-i. proyektiro-konstrukts. i eksperim. in-t,  
sb. 1, 1964, 240-242

TOPIC TAGS: capacitor relay distributor, matrix output binary counter, binary counter

TRANSLATION: A capacitor-relay distributor is described which is, in fact, a binary counter with matrix output. Each digit of the counter has one 2-winding polarized RP-4 relay. A multidigit counter can be constructed by connecting the leftmost-digit switching circuits in series and in parallel. The parallel connection enhances speed of operation. Three illustrations.

SUB CODE: DP, IE

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 24340-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6006368

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0099/0099

AUTHOR: Karalyus, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A direct current integrator. <sup>166</sup> Class 42, No. 178122 [announced by Karaganda Scientific Research, Design-Construction and Experimental Institute for the Construction of Mining Machines and Mechanisms (Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy, proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy institut po sozdaniyu gornyykh mashin i mekhanizmov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrashtsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 99

TOPIC TAGS: error minimization, direct current, integrated circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a direct current integrator containing a passive integrating circuit. The design provides total compensation for the theoretical error of the passive integrating circuit. The plate of the capacitor used as the output of the passive integrating circuit is connected through an amplifier to the input of the null unit. The output voltage of the null unit controls a switch which connects the monitoring capacitor (through a direct voltage source) with the compensating capacitors and with the second plate of the capacitor of the passive integrating circuit. Two other inputs of the null unit are connected with the direct voltage source and with the monitoring capacitor. The charge and discharge of the monitoring capacitor are accomplished by switches controlled by a pulse generator.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul64

Cord 1/1 dda

UDC: 681.142

ACC NR: AP6032491

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0032/0033

INVENTOR: Karalyus, A. A. ; Brandorf, B. S. ; Kovalev, A. P. ; Ogarkov, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reception device for telemechanical systems with remote power supply of the monitored point over the communication line. Class 21, No. 185376 [announced by the Karaganda Scientific Research, Design and Planning, and Experimental Institute for the Development of Mining Machinery and Mechanisms (Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy institut po sozdaniya gornykh mashin i mekhanizmov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: signal reception, transistor, voltage divider, transistor relay, integrating, RC circuit, signal front rise time, signal decay time

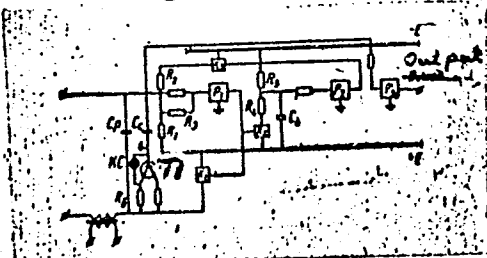
ABSTRACT: The proposed signal reception device for remote control systems with remote power supply of the monitored point over the communication line contains, for the purpose of reducing the rise time of the d-c pulse-time signal front, a tran-

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6032491

sistor connected in the line by a collector-base junction, an integrating RC-circuit, a linear voltage divider, and a transistor relay. The output of the integrating RC-circuit is connected to the linear voltage divider whose output is connected to the input of the transistor relay. The output of the latter is connected to the transistor key. The emitter of the transistor, connected in the line, is connected with the supply plus-terminal through the transistor key. For the purpose of reducing the decay time of the d-c pulse-time signal, the device is also supplemented with two transistor keys, an integrating RC-circuit, and a second transistor relay. The output of the first transistor relay is connected through a transistor key with the auxiliary integrating RC-circuit, whose output is connected to the input of the second transistor relay. The output of the latter is connected through a transistor key with the linear voltage divider.



**Fig. 1. Reception device.**

T-1—Transistor; P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>3</sub>—transistor relays; K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub> and K<sub>3</sub>—transistor keys

Card 2/2

SUB CODE: 09/SUBM DATE: 25Jul64/

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(ISONIAZID rel cpds) (PARALYSIS AGITANS ther)



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T-10

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